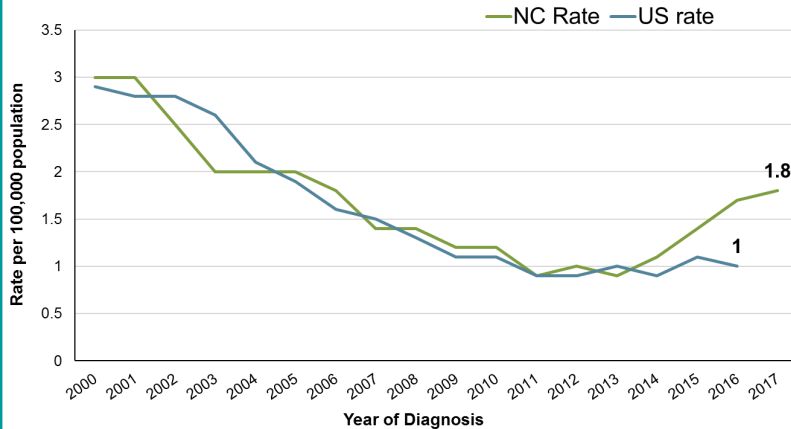


Hepatitis B in North Carolina, 2017

Hepatitis B is on the rise in North Carolina



Acute Hepatitis B in North Carolina, 2000-2017



Acute Hepatitis B

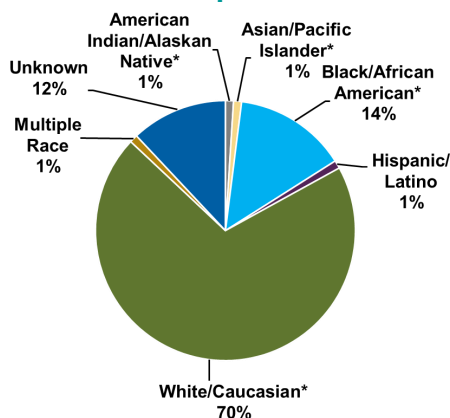
- 185 acute hepatitis B cases were reported in 2017.
- Acute HBV rates in North Carolina are nearly double that of the national average.
- About 10% of acutely infected adults will go on to develop chronic hepatitis B.

Chronic Hepatitis B

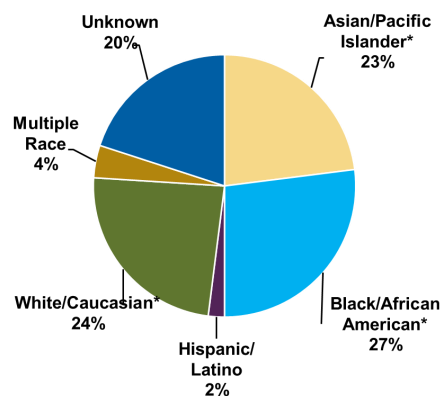
- 23,370 people with chronic hepatitis B are currently living in NC as of 2017.
- 1,147 newly diagnosed cases of chronic hepatitis B in 2017.

Acute Cases of Hepatitis B are Occurring at Higher Rates in White/Caucasians

Acute Hepatitis B



Newly diagnosed chronic hepatitis B

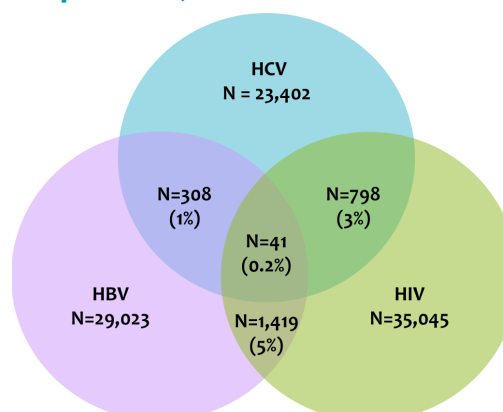


- The majority of acute cases are among White/Caucasians, while the majority of chronic cases are among Black/African Americans and White/Caucasians.
- People born outside the US make up a larger proportion of chronic hepatitis B than acute hepatitis B, suggesting that some chronic cases were contracted outside the U.S.

Reported Risk Factors

- The rise of intravenous drug use (IDU) has been a growing risk factor for acute hepatitis B in North Carolina.
- In 2017, injecting drug use was reported by approximately 30% of people with acute HBV and 7% of people diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B.
- Being co-infected with either hepatitis C or HIV is also a risk factor for hepatitis B acquisition.

Hepatitis B, C and HIV co-infection



Want More Information?

HIV/STD/Hepatitis Facts and Figures website:
<https://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/stds/figures.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Fact Sheet on Hepatitis B:
<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/pdfs/hepbgeneralfactsheet.pdf>

Contact Us

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Hepatitis B in North Carolina, 2017



Hepatitis B Causes and Symptoms

Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by the Hepatitis B virus (HBV). For some people (5-10% of infected persons), short term infection leads to lifelong (chronic) HBV infection, which can result in severe liver disease, liver damage, liver cancer and even death.

HBV symptoms include fatigue, poor appetite, abdominal pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, occasional joint pain, hives or rash. Urine may become darker in color, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and/or the whites of the eyes) may appear.

Symptoms, although rare in occurrence may typically last for several weeks to about six months after exposure.

Persons with hepatitis B should be vaccinated against hepatitis A.



CDC Hepatitis B Treatment Guidelines:

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>

Data Source:

North Carolina Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NC EDSS) (data as of June 3, 2018).

State of North Carolina • Roy Cooper, Governor
Department of Health and Human Services • Mandy Cohen MD, MPH, Secretary
Division of Public Health • Beth Lovette, Acting Division Director
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Created by the HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit and the Viral Hepatitis Prevention Unit
Communicable Disease Branch
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How is it transmitted?

◆ Hepatitis B is spread when bodily fluids infected with the hepatitis B virus enter the body of a person who is not infected.

- ◆ Blood
- ◆ Semen
- ◆ Vaginal fluids

Who is at risk?

- ◆ People who currently or who have previously used drugs
- ◆ People living with or currently sexual active with an infected person
- ◆ Men who have sex with men
- ◆ People who have Hepatitis C and/or HIV
- ◆ Infants born to mothers that have hepatitis B

PREVENTION



- ◆ **VACCINATE!** Hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis A/B combination vaccine is available at your Local Health Department. Twinrix hepatitis A/B vaccine is available at no cost for patients who have not received a documented full HBV series of vaccine.
- ◆ **Get Tested!** Risk-based testing for hepatitis B is available through all local health departments at no cost.
- ◆ **Safer Sex Practices.**
- ◆ **Never share drug use equipment; instead, utilize syringe access programs and clean surfaces with 10% bleach solution.**